

KAYAYEV, B.A., inzhener.

On asbestos ballast. Put' i put.khoz.no.8:18-19 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:9)
(Ballast (Railroads))

KAMAYEV, B.A.

Distinguished efficiency promoter of the R.F.S.R. Put'
i put. khoz. 8 no.7:43 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii puti, stantsiya Nizhniy Tagil,
Sverdlovskoy dorogi.

KOSTERIN, S.I.; YUSHCHENKOVA, N.I.; BELOVA, N.T.; KAMAYEV, B.D.

Effect of rarefaction of a supersonic flow on the readings of
impact-pressure probes. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.12:16-22 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Aerodynamics, Supersonic)

83711

S/056/60/038/004/004/048
B012/B070

24.4100

AUTHORS: Kamayev, G. I., Sirota, Z. D.

TITLE: The Anomalies of the Elastic Moduli and Internal Friction
in an Fe₃Pt Alloy

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 1037-1041

TEXT: The authors give the results of measurements of the temperature dependence of Young's modulus and the internal friction of an alloy consisting of 58% by weight of Pt and 42% by weight of Fe, the composition corresponding very nearly to the compound Fe₃Pt. Young's modulus and the logarithmic decrement, which is proportional to the internal friction, were measured by the bending oscillations of a sample 187 mm long and 3 mm in diameter. The experimental arrangement is described in Ref. 3. The results of the experiments are graphically represented in Fig. 1, from which it is found that there is a large anomaly of Young's modulus and a pronounced maximum of the internal friction in the region of the ferromagnetic Curie point (71°C). The temperature dependence of the change

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The Anomalies of the Elastic Moduli and
Internal Friction in an Fe_3Pt Alloy

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B019/B070

of the Young's modulus as a function of the field for different field strengths from 8.4 to 839 oersteds is shown in Fig. 2. This temperature dependence is designated as ΔE effect, and is found to have the usual character between 19 and 55°C. For fields between 500 and 800 oersteds the saturation has a positive effect, but for fields of less than 100 oersteds it has a negative effect. This ΔE effect is due to the domain structure, and also due to the decrease of the dynamic Young's modulus in the neighborhood of the Curie point caused by the interdomain spin ordering. In the last section of the paper, the experimentally observed field dependence of the Young's modulus is compared with the theoretically derived dependence. The theoretical calculation was made on the basis of the phase transition of the second kind and the thermodynamics of the non-equilibrium processes (Ref. 2). The calculated temperature dependence of E in the neighborhood of the Curie point is shown in Fig. 1 (dotted line). The difference between the theoretical and the experimental curves is explained by the inhomogeneity of the structure etc. The calculated value of the decrement in the region of the maximum is found to be several orders of magnitude higher than the experimental value. This could not be explained satisfactorily. The

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The Anomalies of the Elastic Moduli and
Internal Friction in an Fe₃Pt Alloy

S/056/60/038/004/004/048
B019/B070

authors thank Professor K. P. Belov for his interest in the work. There
are 4 figures and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 2 US, 1 German, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State
University)

SUBMITTED: August 31, 1959

Card 3/3

L 34060-66 EWT(m)/T LIP(c)
ACC NR: AR6017197

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A032/A032

AUTHOR: Blyumkina, Yu. A.; Kamayev, L. A.; Rodionov, N. I.
TITLE: Multichannel device for registration of pulses from several detectors of nuclear radiation
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A314
REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekh. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 68-74
TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse counting, digital decoder, radiation detector, nuclear radiation, pulse shaping, computer coding, circuit delay line/ LZT circuit delay line

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described intended for simultaneous registration of pulses from several detectors of nuclear radiation. In this apparatus, pulses received from different detectors are coded with the aid of a delay line of the LZT type. The coded pulses from different channels are then amplified and discriminated by a single device which is common to the entire apparatus. This greatly reduces the number of necessary blocks of apparatus, and makes it possible to get along with a pair of connecting leads and cables. Naturally, this improves appreciably the relative accuracy of the measurements. The shaped pulses from the different channels are then decoded with the aid of similar delay lines and are registered by a multichannel counting device. The dead time of the entire apparatus relative to the common input is equal

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ACC NR: AR6017197

to the number of pickups plus ~1 μ sec. The schematic diagrams of individual units of the installation are presented and their interaction during the course of pulse registration is described in detail. L. S. [Translation of abstract] 0

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 2/2 *do*

NESTEROV, V.G.; BLYUMKINA, Yu.A.; KAMAYEVA, L.A.; SMIRENKO, G.N.

Angular distribution of fragments in ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu fission
by 0.08 to 1.25 Mev. neutrons. Atom. energ. 16 no.6:519-521
(MIRA 17:7)
Je '64.

KAMAYEV, N. F.

Dissertation: "The Effect of Chemical and Biological Antiseptics on the Process of Regeneration of the Connective Tissues in Wounds from Burns." Dr Med Sci, Odessa Medical Inst, Odessa, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof.

Treatment of wounds and burns by bacteriostatic blood dressings.
Khirurgiia 33 no.9:103-106 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. M.F.Kamayev) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotaent D.P.Chukhriyenko)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, ther.
umbilical blood & with chloramphenicol in local application)
- (BURNS, ther.
same)
- (SEROTHERAPY, in various dis.
burns & wds., umbilical blood with chloramphenicol, local application)
- (CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use
burns & wds., with umbilical blood, local application)

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof.; GAYDUK, Yu.T.

Reduction capacity of blood serum in malignant tumors and other
surgical diseases. Vrach.delo no.7:701-705 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof.M.F. Kamayev)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(REDUCTION, CHEMICAL)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GNIIORYBOV, T.Ye.; KAMAYEV, M.P.; POZNYAKOV, K.I.; KHOROSHMANENKO, N.Ya.;
CHUKHRIYENKO, D.P.

Dmitrii Averkievich Vasilenko. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:138-139 Mr-Ap
'59. (MIRA 12:7)
(VASILENKO, DMITRII AVERKIEVICH, 1883-)

KAMAYEV, M.F.; prof.

Use of Belen'kii's therapeutic serum for the local treatment of
wounds. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.1:78-79 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.F.
Kamayev) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. D.P. Chukhri-
yenko).

(WOUNDS--TREATMENT)

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof.; SHAPIRO, Z.A.

Diagnosis and modern treatment of hemophilia. Vrach.delo no.10:41-44
O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii II (zav. - prof. M.F.Komayev)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Devyataya gorodskaya
klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.
(HEMOPHILIA)

KAMAYEV, M. F., prof. (L'vov, ul. TSitadel'naya, d. 7, kv. 8);
KOPYSTYANSKIY, N. R., kand. med. nauk

Hypoglycemic disease caused by adenoma of the islands of Langerhans. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:16-21 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M. F. Kamayev) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze 5-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(PANCREAS--TUMORS) (HYPOGLYCEMIA)

KAMAYEV, Mikhail Fedorovich, prof.; ROVNOV, A.S., red.; BALDINA,
N.F., tekhn. red.

[Infected wound and its treatment] Infitsirovannaya rana i ee
lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 189 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(WOUNDS—TREATMENT)

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof.

Late profuse hemorrhage following a pancreatic resection for
islet cell adenoma. Klin.khir. no.8:73-74 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.F.Kamayev)
na baze 5-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy L'vovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(HEMORRHAGE) (PANCREAS—TUMORS)

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof.; VYGOWSKIY, U.P.

Endometriosis of the kidney pelvis. Urologia no.1:56-57'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof.
M.F.Kamayev) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze 5-oy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(KIDNEYS—DISEASES) (ENDOMETRIOSIS)

KAMAYEV, M.F., prof. (L'vov, ul. Chaykovskogo, d. 37, kv.8)

Pathogenesis of elephantiasis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.7:
61-63 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.F.Kamayev)
pediatricheskogo stomatologicheskogo fakul'tetov L'vovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

KAMAYEV, S.V.

Classification of typical eroded irrigated Sierozems. Uzb. biol.
zhur. no.4:87-98 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Tashkentskiy sel'skikhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Uzbekistan--Sierozem soils)

KAMAYEV, V., kapitan 1-go ranga

Radio communication from a submarine (as revealed by foreign press data). Starsh.-serzh. no.3:26-27 Mr '62. (MIRA 15 :4)
(Russia--Navy--Communication systems) (Submarine boats)

KAMAYEV, Vladimir Dorofeyevich; SOLODKOVA, S.V., red.; LIBMAN, G.I.,
red.izd-va; TITOVA, L.L., tekhn.red.

[Capital exports; materials on a course in political economy]
Vyvoz kapitala; materialy k lektsii po kursu politicheskoi ekonomii.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1959. 43 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Investments, Foreign)

KAMAYEV, V.D., kand. ekon. nauk; PRUZNER, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
CHECHIK, Ye.L., inzh.; LENSKAYA, S.A., kand.ekon. nauk;
OSIPOV, A.P., kand. ist. nauk; BORISOVSKAYA, M.A., red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Technological progress in the U.S.S.R.] Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy progress v SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomizdat. 1962. 274 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Russia--Industries) (Technology)

KAMAYEV, Vladimir Dorofeyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; LENSKAYA,
Svetlana Alekseyevna, kand. ekon. nauk; LAVRENT'YEV, D.F.,
red.

[The role of automation in the building of communism in the
U.S.S.R.] Rol' avtomatizatsii v stroitel'stve kommunizma v
SSSR. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1963. 91 p. (MIRA 17:3)

EPR(c)/EPR(n)-2/EWP(j) IJP(c) GG/RM

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, L.A.; Rudyak, V.M.; Komlyakova, N.S.; Kamayev, V.Ye.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut kristallografi^{44,66}i Akademii nauk SSSR); Kalinin State Pedagogical Institute im. M.I.Kalinin (Kalininskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Influence of gamma irradiation on the Barkhausen effect in ferroelectric materials /Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2009-2013

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, single crystal, gamma irradiation, Barkhausen jump

ABSTRACT: The Barkhausen effect has been investigated in $10 \times 10 \times 2 \text{ mm}^3$ γ -irradiated Y-cut triglycine sulfate and X- and 45° X-cut Rochelle salt crystals. The crystals were irradiated in the ferroelectric phase, and the measurements were made at room temperature several weeks or months after irradiation, using experimental techniques described by V.M.Rudyak and V.Ye.Kamayev (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 29, 937 (1965); Uch. zap. Kalininsk. ped. in-ta, 40 (1964)). Polarization and volume jumps of $1.8 \times 10^{-14} \text{ C cm}$ and $0.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$ could be detected in triglycine sulfate, and jumps of $5.3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ C cm}$ and $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3$ could be detected in Rochelle salt. The total

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L 7821-66

ACC NR: AP5028108

number of Barkhausen jumps decreased rapidly with increasing dose for both materials. The starting field for Barkhausen jumps increased with increasing dose; when the γ -ray dose was 1 Mr, the starting field for triglycine sulfate was about 0.5 kV/cm, and for Rochelle salt the starting field was approximately 2.5 kV/cm. The field distribution of Barkhausen jumps as measured by the commutation method showed a single maximum; as the dose was increased this maximum broadened and shifted to higher fields. The above described effects are ascribed to stabilization of the domain structure by the γ irradiation. When the field distribution of Barkhausen jumps is measured with a stepwise varying applied field the maximum occurs at the field for which the slope of the hysteresis loop is greatest, and if the hysteresis loop is distorted two maxima may be observed. Such bimodal Barkhausen jump field distributions were observed with irradiated crystals of both investigated materials. Examination of the Barkhausen jump field distribution proved to be a more sensitive means for detecting small distortions of the hysteresis loop than observation of the loop on the oscilloscope screen. Negative Barkhausen jumps (polarization jumps in the direction opposite to that of the applied field) were observed in the irradiated crystals. Gamma irradiation had an inhibiting effect on polarization jumps produced by mechanical stress; no such jumps were found in Rochelle salt crystals which had received a γ -ray dose exceeding 0.3 Mr. The authors thank I.S.Zheludev and V.A.Yurin for valuable remarks, I.G.Gavrilova for providing the samples, and K.A.Pluzhnikov for irradiating them. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: SS,EM

144,55
SUBN DATE: 00/

ORIG. REF: 007. OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

SHUVALOV, L.A.; RUDYAK, V.M.; KOMLYAKOVA, N.S.; KAMAYEV, V.Ye.

Effect of gamma radiation on the Barkhausen effect in ferro-electric substances. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.11:2009-2013 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Kalininskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.I. Kalinina.

L 513L-56 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) CG
ACCESSION NR: AP5018746

UR/0020/65/163/002/0347/0349

AUTHOR: Shuvalov, L. A.; Rudyak, V. M.; Kamayev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Jump in polarization reversal in ferroelectric crystals, induced by application of mechanical stresses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 347-349

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, ferroelectric effect, electric polarization, piezoelectric effect

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check whether the Barkhausen effect can be produced in ferroelectric crystals by mechanical stress alone. The tests were made on Rochelle-salt plates (10 x 10 x 2 mm) with an installation combining the apparatus described earlier by one of the authors (Kamayev, Kristallografiya v. 9, 75, 1964) and by I. S. Zheludev and N. A. Romanyuk (Kristallografiya v. 4, 710, 1959). The load was applied in discrete steps and the polarization-reversal jumps were displayed on an oscilloscope and counted with a scaler system. The tests confirmed that application of mechanical stress produces the same effect as an electric field applied to the sample along the X axis. A reduction in the stress or application of compression stress in the opposite direction produces Barkhausen jumps of opposite polarity. A hysteresis effect is observed on going through

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L 5134-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5018746

a bilateral compression cycle. The same tests were also made on triglycin sulfate, but no Barkhausen jumps were observed. The reason for the difference is that mechanical stress is capable of producing a relative displacement of the boundaries between antiparallel domains in Rochelle salt, but not in triglycin sulfate (and in most ferroelectrics which have no piezoelectric properties in the paraelectric phase). "The authors thank I. S. Zheludev for a fruitful discussion." This report was presented by A. V. Shubnikov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Kalininskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Kalinin Pedagogical Institute).

SUBMITTED: 30Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR RFP SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

PC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6029230

UR(c) GD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0127/0133

AUTHOR: Gurakov, A. A.; Kamayev, Yu. N.; Kochurskiy, E. T.; Semenov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: "Navigator" digital differential analyzer ✓

73
71
B+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 127-133

TOPIC TAGS: digital differential analyzer, computer control system, navigation computer, flight control system, aircraft control equipment, aircraft guidance equipment

ABSTRACT: A navigational digital differential analyzer for use in aircraft is described. Such an instrument is particularly suitable for airborne applications because of its simplicity and the possibility of direct hookup with many sensors and transducers used for flight control (accelerometers, gyros, doppler velocity and angle detectors, position coordinate calculators, and various feedback devices from aircraft control mechanisms. The digital differential analyzer can be used as on-board computer if the flight trajectory is predetermined or programmed before takeoff. If the flight path is subject to in-flight variations (piloted aircraft), the DDA should be supplemented by a computer which adds considerable flexibility to the system. For instance,

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J6404-67

ACC NR: AT6029230

in a transport aircraft, the DDA can continuously compute the navigational data, while the computer, in intervals of 30-40 minutes can correct the navigational data and determine flight conditions for minimum fuel consumption. The "navigator" constructed at the Chair of Automation of the Kiev Institute of the Civil Air Fleet and the Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR has the following specifications: serial operation, 24 integrators, binary fixed point operational code, 20 bit and sign words, ternary increment coding, euler's integration (rectangular) method, as well as rectangular method with partial trapezoidal correction, 75 integrations per second, manual entry of the initial state information, automatic entry of operational data, and four place decimal output on a teletype. The DDA consists of a numerical information memory, increment memory, integration unit, data input unit, and an output unit. All logic is based on ferrite core transistor elements. Each functional block is described in detail and design and performance data are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

OJ SUB CODE: 09,17/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 212 *LL*

KAMAYEVA, A. A.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
 The Honeybee.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25942 Q
AUTHOR : Kamayeva, A. A.
INST. : Mari State Pedagogical Institute.
TITLE : Training Bees on Red Clover under the Conditions of Mariyskaya SSR [Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic].
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Mariysk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, vyp. 1, 63-68
ABSTRACT : Nine bee colonies were driven to the clover field and placed at various distances from it. The bees were fed syrup which was aromatized by the fresh corolla of clover blooms separated from the calyces' green. The number of honey-bees recorded on registration lots which were 50, 350, and 700 m distant from the field was correspondingly 608, 397, and 249 and of bumble-bees 92, 62, and 76. In terms of distance, the pollination of clover proved to amount to

CARD: 1/2

KAMAYEVA, A.A., assistant

Hygienic evaluation of artificial lighting in school workshops.
Gig. i san. 25 no.4:47-51 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Mariyskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. N.K.Krupskoy.
(SCHOOL HOUSES—LIGHTING)

NESTEROV, A.I., kand.med.nauk; KAMAYEVA, A.A.

Laboratory work on compiling food rations for man. Biol. v
shkole no.5;30-33 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Mariyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Nutrition—Study and teaching)

KAMAYEVA, G.A.

DYACHENKO, P.K., VINOGRADOV, V.M., KAMAYEVA, G.A.

"Certain Clinical and Experimental Problems of Hypothermia and Potentiated Anesthesia," p. 16, Military Medicine 1956

lecture delivered at a conference of Soviet military physicians at the Military Medical Academy im. S.M. Kirov, Leningrad, 29-October - 2 Nov 56.

KAMAYEVA, G. A., VINOGRADOV, V. M., and D'YACHENKO, P. K.

"Certain Clinical and Experimental Problems of the Hypothermia and Potentiated Anesthesia," from the book Theses of the Reports of the Scientific Session of the Military Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirov, Tezisy Dokladov Nauchnoy Sessii,
29 Oct-2 Nov 1956, Leningrad.

S/196/61/000/009/013/052
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Dolgopolov, V.I., Dolgopolova, L.N., and
Kamayeva, G.F.

TITLE: Fluorescent silicate enamel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.9, 1961, 12, abstract 9V 94. (Svetotekhnika, no.3,
1961, 18-21)

TEXT: A fluorescent silicate enamel has been developed which
has a brightness and duration of after-glow similar to those of
the fluorescent plastics now used but which is superior in respect
of stability of physical and chemical properties and resistance to
moisture and atmosphere. The consumption of fluorescent materials
in the silicate fluorescent enamel is half that in plastics.
According to preliminary calculations the cost of one m² of
silicate fluorescent enamel is a fifth of that of fluorescent
plastic. The silicate fluorescent enamel can be used for making
fluorescent signs.

4 figures, 2 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut

KAMAYEVA, I.G.; SEREBRENNIKOV, V.V.

Solubility isotherm of the system ZrOCl₂ - CaCl₂ - HCl - H₂O
at 25°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:2151-2154 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZELIKMAN, A.N.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KREYN, O.Ye.; STEPANOV, I.S., inzhener,
retsenszent; TANAHAYEV, I.V., retsenszent; POGODIN, S.A., professor,
doktor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, retsenszent; ROME,
Ye.Ye., professor, doktor, retsenszent; ABRIKOSOV, N.Ih., doktor
khimicheskikh nauk, retsenszent; SHAMRAY, F.I., doktor khimicheskikh
nauk, retsenszent; MOROZOV, I.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk,
retsenszent; BOOM, Ye.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenszent;
NIKOLAYEV, N.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenszent; ZVORYKIN,
A.Ya., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenszent; BASHILOVA, N.I.,
kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenszent; VYSOTSKAYA, V.N., redaktor;
KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgija redkikh metallov. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1954. 414 p.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Tananayev)
(Metals, Rare--Metallurgy)

KAMAYEVA O. M.

GERASIMOV, Yakov Ivanovich; KRESTOVNIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich;
SHAKHOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich. Prinimal uchastiye VENDRIKH,
M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk. ASTAKHOV, K.V., prof., doktor khim.
nauk, retsenzent; GUDIMA, N.V., dotsent, retsenzent;
KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Chemical thermodynamics in nonferrous metallurgy] Khimi-
cheskaya termodinamika v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii.
Vol.1. [Theoretical introduction. Thermodynamic properties of
the more important gases. Thermodynamics of zinc and its more
important compounds; a handbook] Teoreticheskoe vvedenie.
Termodinamicheskie svoistva vazhneishikh gazov. Termodinamika
tsinka i ego vazhneishikh soedinenii; spravochnoe rukovodstvo.
1960. 230 p.

(Thermodynamics)

(zinc)

(MIR 13:3)

KUZNETSOV, Ye.V.; KAMAYEVA, Ye.B.; VALETDINOV, R.K.; ROYKH, A.I.

Interaction between α -hydroxy acids and phosphorus trichloride.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:3013-3015 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Acids, Organic) (Phosphorus chloride)

MERTSLIN, R.V.; NIKURASHINA, N.I.; KAMAYEVSKAYA, L.A.

Properties of the layer separation field in ternary systems
including one predominating system. Part 2. Zhur.fiz.khim.
35 no.11:2628-2632 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems(Chemistry))

MERTSLIN, R.V.; NIKURASHINA, N.I.; KAMAYEVSKAYA, L.A.

Properties of the field of demixing of ternary systems
comprising one preponderant binary system. Part 4. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2491-2495 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Saratovskiy universitet, kafedra fiziko-khimicheskogo
analiza.

ALEKSANDROVICH, Yu.B., inzh., red.; KAMAYUROV, V.A., inzh., red.; YAKOVLEV, G.A., inzh., red.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Pt.2. Sec.G. ch.13. [Gas delivery. Exterior systems and equipment; design specifications] Gazosnabzhenie. Naruzhnye seti i sooruzheniya; normy proektirovaniia (SNiP II-G. 13-62). 1963. 27 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Aleksandrovich). 3. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Kamayurov, Yakovlev).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KAMBA, F.: Psychiatric Nursing Home (Psychiatricka Lecobna),
Prague - 8.

"Artetherapy"

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol 62, No 5, Oct 66, pp
316 - 322

Abstract: The author describes his experience with supervising the artetherapy workshop at the Psychiatric Nursing Home at Prague 8 in the 10 years of its existence. The treatment given is based on painting, and the author is assisted by volunteers among artists. Cases of some of the patients who were cured by the treatment and could be discharged are described. In a few cases better results were obtained with sculpture than with painting. The artistic expression of the patients can be used as a help for correct diagnosis of their disease. The influence of treatment by therapeutic drugs can be followed in the artistic expressions of the patients. The importance of a correct relationship between the workshop supervisor and the patients is stressed. 4 Figures, no references. (Manuscript received 18
1/1 Jan 66).

KAMBALOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; POKROVSKAYA, redaktor; KAPLAN,S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Nature and natural resources of Altai Territory] Priroda i
prirodnye bogatstva Altaiskogo kraia. Barnaul, Altaiskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1955. 174 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Altai Territory--Natural resources)

KAMBARATOV, P.I.

Clinical evaluation of the phage titer growth reaction as a method of laboratory diagnosis of acute dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:113-117 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

KAMBARATOV, P.I.

Significance of the phage titer growth reaction in the diagnosis
of salmonellosis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:40-44
Je. '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Pirogova.

OKHULICH-KOZARIN, E.L.; CHELYUKANOV, M.D.; KAMBAROV, B.F.

Hydraulic calculation of flexible sprinkler pipes. Izv.
AN Uz.SSR Ser.tekh.nauk no.5:61-67 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotehniki AN UzSSR.
(Sprinkler irrigation)

GUSEYNOV, G.P.; KAMBAROV, G S

Plane-radial nonstationary gas flow. Gaz. prom. 9 no.10:9-12 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

KAMBAROV, G.S.

Approximate solution of the equation of gas flow toward a gallery
in a nonuniform layer. Sbor.nauch.-tekhn.inform. Azerb.inst.nauch.-
tekhn.inform.Ser.neft.prom. no.1:17-24 '63.

(MIRA 18:8)

GUSEYNOV, G.P.; KAMBAROV, G.S.

Unsteady plane-radial motion of a compressible liquid in an
elastic inhomogeneous stratum. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-
mat. i tekhn. nauk no.4:105-119 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KAMBAROV, G.S.

Theorem of maximum and minimum for the solution of a system of
equations of a gasified fluid. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.
i tekhn. nauk no.4:47-50 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Differential equations) (Fluid dynamics)

KAMBAROV, S. D.

PA 247T6

USSR/Chemistry - Cyclic Hydrocarbons 21 Sep 52

"Synthesis of Some Alkyl-Substituted Cyclohexanes,"
S. D. Mekhtiyev, Yu. G. Kambarov, and T. A. Zeynalova

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 3, pp 547-550

1,4-Diisopropylcyclohexane, 1,2,4-triisopropylcyclohexane, 1,4-di-sec-isopropylcyclohexane, and 1,4-di-tert-butylcyclohexane were synthesized for the first time from the corresponding alkylbenzenes by hydrogenation over Raney nickel and nickel-kieselguhr catalysts. 1,2,4,5-tetraisopropylbenzene does not hydrogenate. Presented by Acad B. A. Kazanskiy

15 Jul 52

247T6

KAMBAROV, Yu., aspirant.

Higher pork production with lower labor expenditures. Manka i pered.
op.v sel'khoz. 7 no.7:7-9 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Filial Instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo Khozyaystva po tsentral'no-chernozemnoy zone.

(Swine)

MIKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; ZEYNALOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of some alkyl-substituted cyclohexanes. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.
86, 547-50 '52.
(MLRA 5:9)
(GA 47 no.22:12271 '53)

MERKUTIYEV, S.D.; ALIYEV, A.F.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; SHAROV, V.V.

Thermal decomposition of cyclohexane under conditions of extra
rapid pyrolysis. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:3-13 '59. (MIR 14:9)
(Cyclohexane) (Pyrolysis)

MUKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; ALIYEV, A.P.

Investigating thermal decomposition of some cyclic hydrocarbons and petroleum fractions rich in them. Dokl.AN Azerb.
SSR 15 no.2:125-129 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut nefti AN AzerSSR.
(Cyclohexane) (Cracking process)

KAMBAROV, Yu. G., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Investigation into the thermal decomposition of some individual hydrocarbons and petroleum fractions." Baku, Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR Press, 1960. 19 pp; (Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, Inst of Petrochemical Processes); 150 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 141)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; BAKHSHI-ZADE, A.A.; SEIDOV, N.M.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.

Separation of m- and p-xlenes by selective alkylation followed
by dealkylation. Neftekhimiia 1 no.1:54-59 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR.
(Xylene) (Alkylation)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; AGAYEV, U.Kh.

Study of the extra rapid pyrolysis of fractions of the
Karadag gas condensate and of some individual paraffinic
hydrocarbons. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.4:59-70 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Karadag—Condensate oil wells)
(Paraffins)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; PIS'MAN, I.I., red.; MUSTAFAYEVA,
S.N., red. izd-va; MIRKISHIYEVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Olefinic hydrocarbons and their use in the petrochemical
industry] Olefinovye uglevodorody i ikh primenenie v nefte-
khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1962. 182 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Olefins) (Petroleum chemicals)

S/081/63/000/003/018/036,
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Mekhtiyev, S. D., Aliyev, A. F., Kambarov, Yu. G.,
Agayev, U. Kh.

TITLE: Study of catalytic chlorination of some cyclohexane
hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 427, abstract
BN18 (Azerb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1962, 19-23 [Summary in
Azerb.])

TEXT: Catalytic chlorination was studied in methyl (I), ethyl (II),
isopropyl (III), cis-*c*-dimethyl (IV), and trans-*p*-dimethyl (V) cyclo-
hexane in the presence of catalysts; these were: pumice treated with
5% HCl, AlCl₃, and tungsten chlorides applied to the pumice. The
reacting vessel is a tube of molybdenum glass 20 mm in diameter, and
750 mm in length. To obtain monochlorides, a large excess of hydro-
carbons is used. With a molar ratio hydrocarbon : Cl₂ of 3.2 - 3.4 : 1
and a hydrocarbon feeding rate of 1.2 g/min, the conversion into the

Card 1/5

S/081/63/000/003/018/036

Study of catalytic chlorination of ... B144/3186

chloride of I, II, and III on pumice varies between 12 and 20%, with a maximum degree of conversion of 30%. An increase in the temperature from 90 to 150°C has in the case of chlorination of I no significant effect on the degree of hydrocarbon conversion nor on the formation of monochloride. The same is observed in the chlorination of II at 120 and 150°C and of III at 120, 150 and 170°C. This apparent absence of a temperature effect on the degree of hydrocarbon conversion is explained by the fact that at those elevated temperatures at which the hydrocarbon exists in vapor phase, the time during which the products are in the reaction zone is markedly shorter. Under identical conditions, the formation of the monochloride related to the hydrocarbon converted decreases in the order I > II > III. Chlorination of I and II in the presence of AlCl₃ applied to the pumice at 120°C, and with a hydrocarbon feeding rate of 1.7 g/min with different component ratios, shows that this catalyst is more active than pure pumice. In this case, the yields of monochlorides decrease markedly; this is due to the intensification of the reaction of advanced chlorination of hydrocarbons under the effect of AlCl₃. An increase in the molar ratio

Card 2/4

S/081/63/000/003/018/036
B144/B106

Study of catalytic chlorination of ...

hydrocarbon : Cl₂ slightly enhances the yield of monochloride in the chlorination of I, and more noticeably in the chlorination of II. Chlorination of I - V in the presence of tungsten chlorides applied to the pumice, at 120°C, a hydrocarbon feeding rate of 1.7 g/min, and a hydrocarbon : Cl₂ ratio of 3.2 - 3.6 effects 12 - 15% conversion of

hydrocarbons into chlorides with a maximum conversion of 30% and a yield of monochlorides of 52-59% of the theoretical value (related to the hydrocarbons converted), with the exception of III, for which the monochloride yield is 46-47%. Of the catalysts studied, tungsten chlorides have the most favorable effect on the formation of monochlorides. The constants of the monochlorides separated are indicated (the enumeration comprises: relevant cyclohexane, b. p. in °C/20 mm, n_D²⁰, d₄²⁰):

I, 52 - 60, 1.459 - 1.460, 0.975 - 0.978; II, 76 - 80, 1.466 - 1.467, 0.967 - 0.968; III, 79 - 84, 1.467 - 1.472, 0.972 - 0.974; IV, 70 - 74, 1.462 - 1.469, 0.957 - 0.961; V, 69 - 73, 1.457 - 1.463, 0.956 - 0.961. It is concluded that photochemical chlorination is to be preferred to catalytic chlorination with regard to the degree of hydrocarbon conversion as well as to the yields of monochlorides. Moreover, catalytic

Card 3/4

Study of catalytic chlorination of ...

S/081/63/000/003/018/036
B144/B186

chlorination is stated to be easier from a technical point of view.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; SEIDOV, N.M.; BAKHSHIZADE, A.A.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.

Production of terephthalic acid. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:33-39 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220017-1

KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: SEROV, A.A.;
NAMESTNIKOVA, V.M.; DZHAZALIYEVA, R.D.; NAUMETS, A.M.

High-speed pyrolysis of the gasoline fraction in a pilot
plant. Khim. prom. no.5:346-348 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620220017-1"

BARAYEV, O.N.; MEKHTIYEV, S.P.; BAKHSHIZADE, A.A., KAMMAROV, Y.G.

Study of the codimerization of low-molecular olefins. Insert.
khim.sint. no.4:41-45 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; DALIN, M.A.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.

Role of Russian and Soviet scientists in the development of
petrochemical science and industry in Azerbaijan. Azerb. khim.
zhur. no.3:3-10 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; KAKHRAMAN)VA, A.T.; MEKHTIYEV, S.D.

Thermodynamic calculation of n-octane pyrolysis under pressure.
Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:111-118 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

L 4275-66 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EMP(j)/T RPL RN/NW

ACCESSION NR: AP3024482

UR/0316/65/000/003/0073/0079

44.5 50

AUTHOR: Seidov, N. M.; Dalin, M. A.; Kambarov, Yu. G.; Arutyunov, I. A.;
Bakhshizade, A. A.

44.5 47

TITLE: Preparation of an ethylene-propylene elastomer in a liquid propylene medium

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1965, 73-79

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, propylene, copolymerization, vanadium compound, organo-aluminum compound, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: Certain relationships were studied in the copolymerization of ethylene with propylene between -20 and +50°C in the presence of the catalytic system $VCl_4 + (i-C_4H_9)_2AlCl$ in liquid propylene. The yield of the copolymer was found to be strongly dependent on the quantity of trace impurities present in the monomers: traces of allene and methylacetylene, which are catalyst poisons, sharply reduce this yield. As the temperature rises, the yield and molecular weight of the copolymer decrease. Ethylene is the copolymerization activator; as its content increases, the molecular weight of the copolymer also increases. In the presence of the above catalytic system, the relative activity of ethylene is 802 times as high as that of propylene. It is shown that the copolymer com-

Card 1/2

L 1275-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024482

position can be easily regulated by changing the composition of the liquid phase. Orig.
art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

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ASSOCIATION: VNIIClafin 11/55

SUBMITTED: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2 JF

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; RIZAYEV, R.G.; KASIMOV, R.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.

Mass spectrometric study of some aromatic nitriles. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.4:70-74 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR. Submitted
January 23, 1965.

L 01153-66 EMT(b)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/T RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022004

UR/0286/65/000/014/0077/0077

678.742.2-134.23

48

AUTHOR: *Dalin, M. A.; Bakhshi-Zade, A. A.o.; Kambarov, Yu. G. o.; Seidov, N.*
M. o.; Chirkov, N. M.; Tsvetkova, V. I.; Lisitsyn, D. N.; Arutyunov, I. A.

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TITLE: A method for producing an ethylene propylene elastomer. Class 39,
 No. 172989 15

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MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; RIZAYEV, R.G.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; NOVRUZOVA, A.Sh.

Oxydizing ammonolysis of toluene. Azerb. khim. zhur. no. 2:18-23
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR. Submitted
Nov. 12, 1964.

SEIDOV, N.M.; DALIN, M.A.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; ARUTYUNOV, I.A.; BAKHSHIZADE, A.A.

Production of an ethylene-propylene elastomer in a liquid
propylene medium. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:73-79 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. VNIIolefin.

L20315-65 EWT(n)/EMF(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AF5018380

UR/0316/65/000/002/0018/0023

AUTHOR: Mekhtiyev, S. D.; Rizayev, R. G.; Kambarov, Yu. G.; Novruzova, A. Sh.

TITLE: Oxidative ammonolysis of toluene

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhan'skiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1965, 18-23

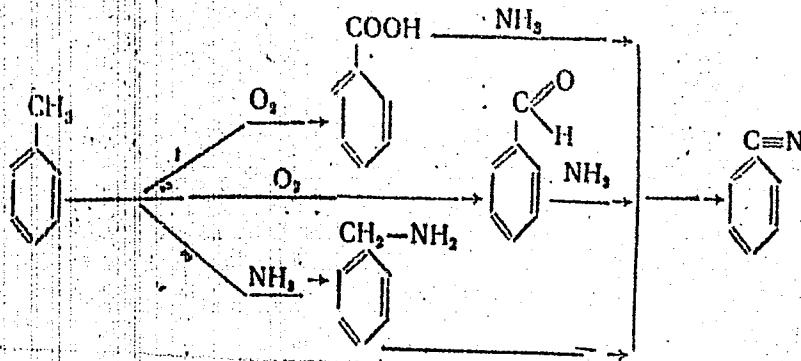
TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, ammonolysis, toluene, catalyst carrier

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was a detailed investigation of the oxidative ammonolysis of toluene on relatively inexpensive catalysts in order to select the optimum conditions for the formation of benzonitrile with high yield. The catalysts consisted of 6% V₂O₅ and 2% MoO₃ deposited on fused Al₂O₃ with specific surface 93.5 m²/g, measured by the BET method. It was found that increase of the ratio of air to toluene from 2 to 12 moles results in increase of the yield. This apparently results from two parallel and independent reactions which result in the production of benzonitrile according to the following scheme:

Card 1/3

L 2035-66

ACCESSION NR1 AP5018350



Since the rate of the oxidative ammonolysis reaction of alkylaromatic hydrocarbons exceeds significantly the rate of direct nitrile formation upon increasing the supply of air, it must proceed by paths 1 and 2. The increase of the ratio of NH_3 to toluene from 2.3 to 4.5 moles/mole significantly increases the conversion of toluene and the yield of benzonitrile. Increase of this ratio to 15 moles/mole resulted in a large decrease of the conversion of toluene. The optimum temperature of the

Card 2/3

L 20375-56

ACCESSION NR: AP5018350

3

ammonolysis of toluene was found to be 380-400° C. The optimum yield was 87%. "The authors wish to express their gratitude to G. P. Korneychuk of the IFKh AN Ukrainian SSR, for the determination of the surface area of Al_2O_3 carrier and to V. L. Khudzhanayeva for obtaining IR spectra of the synthesized products." Orig. art. has 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb. SSR

SUBMITTED: 12Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, G4

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 012

Card 3/3 BK

A	L 11584-66	HWT(m)/EMP(j)	RPL	WW/RM
ACC NR:	SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/65/000/004/0038/0041			
AUTHOR:	44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 Fishnamazzade, B. F.; Shikhaliev, R. A.; Kerimova, R. M.; Kambarova, S. S.			
ORG:	44,55 INKhP AN AzerbSSR 44,55			
TITLE:	Synthesis of di-(3-chlorobutene-2)-Pb ester of phthalic acid by ester interchange 43			
SOURCE:	Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1965, 38-41 42 B			
TOPIC TAGS:	phthalic acid, esterification, chlorinated organic compound, polymerization, copolymer, ester			
ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to find optimum conditions for using 1,3-di-chlorobutene-2, a byproduct of the commercial production of chloroprene, ⁷ in this synthesis. The 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 was first converted to 3-chlorobutene-2-ol-1 by saponification with a 10% solution of Na ₂ CO ₃ . A 87% yield (theory based on reacted dimethyl-phthalate) of di-(3-chlorobutene-2)-Pb ester of phthalic acid was obtained using the following ester interchange technique: a mixture of 16 parts of 3-chlorobutene-2-ol-1 with absolute diethyl- and dimethyl esters and phthalic acid was heated for 30 minutes at 50°C under agitation and the product settled for 66 hours. The moiar ratio of starting phthalic acid to 3-chlorobutene-2-ol-1 was 1:10. About 0.1023-0.1123 moles of metallic sodium were used per mole of starting alcohol. The reaction product was washed.				
Card	1/2			

L 11584-66

ACC NR: AP5028890

ed, treated with HCl, extracted with ether and distilled under vacuum. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the formula: $C_{16}H_{16}O_4Cl_2$. It was found that di-(3-chlorobutene-2)-Pb ester of phthalic acid can be copolymerized with styrene and methylmethacrylate. Such copolymerization yields various products depending upon the proportion of starting materials. Copolymerization reactions were conducted in the presence of benzoylperoxide at 140°C for 4-8 hours. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Jun64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

H.W.
Card 2/2

KAMBEROV B. D.

USSR/Farm Animals - Horses

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69258

Author : Kamberov, B.

Inst : -

Title : Effect of Training upon the Content of Phosphorus Compounds in the Blood of Colts

Orig Pub : Konevodstvo, 1957, No 1, 29-31

Abstract : The experiment was carried out at the First Moscow Stud on nine colts of the Orel Trotter breed, born in 1954. As to the method and intensity of the work of the young horses, the stud training was divided into three periods. The protein P content in the blood of colts at the start of the training was (in mg %) 30.45, at the end of the first period 44.36, at the end of the second period 38.40, and at the end of the third period 36.88; the acid-soluble P content was 31.87, 22.55, 24.22 and 26.43, respectively; ATP (in mg % of P) 2.82, 2.30, 2.55, 2.36;

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- 15 -

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KAMBEGOV, B. D.

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KAMBEROV, B. D., ~~XAKM~~ Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of stud
training on the modification of phosphate compounds in the blood #
of trotting foals." Mos, 1958. 15 pp. (Timiryazev Agr Acad
im K.A. Timiryazev). 110 copies. (KL, 9-58, 121)

- 113 -

KAMBER, F.

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SIT.522.2 - 4 1444
Tables for the coefficients of inverse power series.
KAMMER, F. Acta Mathematica, 78 (Pt. I-II) 193-

PROBLEMS AND PROPERTIES

204 (1046) In French.—Given the power series

$$z^m = y^m(1 + mt)^n$$
, where

$$T = c_1 y + c_2 y^2 + \dots$$

the problem is to revert the series to give $y^2 =$

$\lambda^2(1 + \mu S_0)$, where

$$S_n = b_{n,1}x + b_{n,2}x^2 + \dots$$

Here m and n need not be integral. The formula of Lagrange is used to find the coefficients b_{nl} ($l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) and it is shown that each b_{nl} may be written as a determinant, e.g., $b_{n1} = -c_1$ and

$$b_{n2} = \frac{1}{2(2+n)} \begin{vmatrix} (2+n)x_1 & 2(2+n)x_2 \\ 1 & (2+n+m)x_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

As an example the series $\xi = y_1 \eta + y_2 \eta^2 + \dots$ is reverted to give $\eta = \beta_1 t - \beta_2 t^2 + \dots$, the β_i being determinants involving the y_j . In another example the derivative $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$ is expressed in terms of the derivatives of y with respect to x , thus $\frac{dy}{dt} = (y')^{-1} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\Delta = -y^2 U^{-2}, \quad \Delta = U^{-3} \begin{vmatrix} 3y'/2 & y'' \\ y & 2y'' \end{vmatrix} \dots$$

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1955-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KAMBEROVA, M.; LINGORSKI, N.; DOICHIEV, K.

Possibilities for production of low-alloy steel in the Lenin Metal Plant. p. 15

PEZHKA PROMICHLENST. (Ministerstvo na tezhkata promishlenost) Sofia,
Bulgaria. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12,
December 1959
Uncl.

KAMBEROVA, M., inzh.; IANEV, V., inzh.; ENEV, K., inzh.; DOBRINOV, V., inzh.;
MINKOV, M., inzh.; NIKOLOV, A., inzh.

Extracting silicon from the Martin cast iron in the ladles with cinder.
Min delo 16 no.11:27-30 '61.

1. Metallurgischen zavod "Lenin" (for Nikolov)

(Castiron) (Silicon)

KAMBERSKY, V.

"New trends in designing documentation of industrial buildings." p. 132

POZEMNI STAVBY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 3, March, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

24.2200

S/058/62/000/004/129/160
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Ondris, M., Kamberský, V.

TITLE: Problem of the dependence of uniaxial magnetic anisotropy of thin films on the angle of vapor deposition on the backing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 78, abstract 4E647 ("Chekhosl. fiz. zh.", 1961, v. B11, no. 6, 454 - 455, English) VB

TEXT: The assumption that the significant and nonmonotonic dependence of the magnetic anisotropy constant of thin permalloy films on the angle of incidence of an atomic beam on the backing is due to the anisotropic microstructure of the film deposited at some angle to the backing is checked experimentally. An anisotropic microstructure is also found in nonmagnetic (aluminum) films deposited at some angle to the backing. The ferromagnetic (permalloy) replica from such an aluminum film, obtained by deposition of the permalloy at right angle to the Al film, results in almost the same uniaxial magnetic anisotropy as is found in a permalloy film deposited under the corresponding angle. Unlike similar known experiments, the anisotropy of magnetic replicas, obtained in a very large range

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Problem of the dependence of...

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of angles of incidence, is examined, and the same nonmonotonic dependence of the anisotropy constant, as in permalloy films deposited at skew angles, is established. The change of the sign of the anisotropy constant established at large angles of incidence confirms the assumption that, here, too, the effects of demagnetization play an essential role in the anisotropic microstructure of films.

A. Shishkov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

FRAIT, Z.; KAMBERSKY, V.; ONDRIS, M.; MALEK, Z.

Effective magnetization and uniaxial anisotropy of permalloy
films. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.4:279-285 '63.

1. Fyzikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

L 1691-66 E/T(n)/EPP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5006335

CZ/0055/65/015/002/0122/0127

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B

AUTHOR: Kambersky, V.; Gerperle, R.

TITLE: Susceptibility of iron films near remanence

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 2, 1965, 122-127

TOPIC TAGS: iron film, isotropic iron film, iron film near remanence, polycrystalline film, magnetic anisotropy, remanence film

ABSTRACT: Susceptibility in the direction perpendicular to the average magnetization of a not completely saturated polycrystalline film is influenced by the magnetic anisotropy of the crystallites (or defects) and by the energy connected with the non-uniformity of magnetization. The results of measurements on iron films are compared with the simple theory of susceptibility and with a further analysis of the role of anisotropy. In macroscopically isotropic iron films, the measured values of the average magnetization and of the susceptibility in the transverse direction was shown to agree approximately with the analysis of the role of anisotropy and stray-field energy, which was based on the common model of magnetization buckling. In high-remanence films the susceptibility was more influenced by variations

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006835

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of the interaction energy than by anisotropy. The authors thank Dr. J. Kaczer and Dr. R. Feltkeller for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 20 Aug 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, FM

NO REF Sov: 000

OTER: 013

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KAMBERSKY, V.; GEMPIKLE, R.

Susceptibility of iron films near remanence. Chekhosl fiz
zhurnal 15 no.2:122-127 '65.

1. Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague 8, Lumumbova 1. Submitted August 20, 1964.

KAMBERSKY, VLADIMIR

8
Theory of the domain structure of thin films of magnetically uni-axial materials. Zdenek Malek and Vladimír Kamberský (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci. Prague). Czechoslov. J. Phys. 8, 416-22(1958)(in English).—The demagnetization energy is calc. for a magnetically uni-axial thin film by ignoring a simple domain structure. The axis of easy

magnetization is perpendicular to the film surface. The dependence of domain width on film thickness is considered, which leads to an improvement of Kittel's estimate (C.A. 41, 2290a). The width of the domain, and in the case of MnBi also the total energy of the domain structure, are found as functions of the thickness of the film. A. K.

SCURVE: Pokroky matematiky, fyziky a astronomie, no. 2, 1963, 57-71

TOPIC TAGS: spontaneous magnetism, magnetic state change, magnetic change, memory

ABSTRACT: The influence of the thickness of the layer on spontaneous magnetism and on behaviour in a magnetic field was studied. Magnetic properties may be used as parameters for the study of structure or physical properties of substances. They can also be used for the study of behaviour of surfaces such as catalytic properties or corrosion. Spontaneous magnetism is caused by the absence of neighbours of atoms on free surface that are replaced by foreign atoms such as

SURFACE. THE NATURE OF THE SURFACE IS OF COURSE VERY IMPORTANT. SPONTANEOUS

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magnetism does not depend on the thickness of the layer when it is thicker
than 20 Angstrom. Layers thinner than this were not prepared in a state of .
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only 5% of the total surviving limb. Only arc instability.

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